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NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
X	U	The Random House College Dictionary, Revised Edition, p. 375 (1982)
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The
Random House
College
Dictionary

REVISED EDITION

Based on **The**
Random House
Dictionary of the
English Language

THE UNABRIDGED EDITION
JESS STEIN • EDITOR IN CHIEF

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REVISED EDITION

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diphtheroid

Halicarnas'sus, died 7? b.c., Greek historian in Rome.

Class. Myth. the god of drama; Bacchus. Also, Di-o-ny'sos.

equa/tion (di'ə fan'tin, -tēn, -fan'tēn), n. a question involving more than one variable; cients of the variables are integers and for tions are sought. [named after Diophantus, Greek mathematician; see -INE¹]

di-OPHANTHUS, n. Mineral, a common variety + Gk *ops(is)* appearance + -IDE] *tās*, n. a mineral, hydrous copper O. [*F = di-OPHANTHUS* + Gk *optasta* view], n. Optics, a unit of measure of the lens. Abbr.: D. Also, esp. Brit., di-OPHANTHUS, n. (*construed as sing.*) the branch dealing with the formation of images (RIC, -ICS).

nōrā'mē, n. 1. a scene reproduced by placing objects, figures, etc., in front of a spectator picture, partly through an aperture. [*< F = ma view (hor(dn) (to) see, look + a- a n. suffix)*] —di/o-ram'ic, adj.

nōrā'mē, n. a granular igneous rock consisting of feldspar and hornblende. [*< F. idj.*] —di/o-ram'ic, adj.

Castor and Leda, n. pl. Class. Myth. Castor and Leda.

en/in', dī oz/jē nin, n. Biochem. a used in the synthesis of steroidal esterone. [*< NL Dios(corea) name N²*]

sid, n. Chem. an oxide containing each of which is bonded directly to element, as nitrogen dioxide, NO₂.

Chem. a highly toxic chlorinated trachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, formed by impurity or byproduct in herbicide industrial processes; believed to be (Archaic) dipt; dip-ping, n. —v.t. 1. moisten it, dye it, or cause it to take to lower and raise: to dip a flag in parasites, or the like. 5. to make (a) into water or other liquid: The a wick into melted wax. 6. to put the hand, a dipper, into the jar for an olive. 8. to sink to decrease slightly or temporarily: dip on Fridays. 11. to engage p into astronomy. 12. to read here 13. the act of dipping or plunging 14. that which is taken up by dip-dipped. 17. a creamy mixture of with potato chips, crackers, and hors d'oeuvre, esp. with cocktails, a sinking down. 19. a moderate dip in stock-market prices. 20. a ination, slope, or course. 21. the 22. a hollow or depression in the 24. Geol., Mining. the downward turn with reference to a horizontal mount by which the horizon lies 26. Also called magnetic dip. d needle pivoted on a horizontal the horizon. 27. a short, down-b a person bends his elbows until E dipp(en). OE *dyppan*; akin to ERSE, PLUNGE refer literally to er (any liquid). To dip is to water to test the temperature. Immering into a liquid until covered in salt water. PLUNGE adds a ness: to plunge a chicken into it. 2. scoop, ladle, ball. /zik]. n. Chem. biphenyl.

(CH₃)₂NH, used in the preparation of cellulose propellants, and

n. Chem. a toxic liquid, oison gas now used chiefly in SGENE]

dip-, n. Pathol. a febrile, the bacillus *Corynebacterium* by the formation of a false es, esp. the throat. [*< NL diphther(a) skin, leather + the rit/ik, dip/-, diph-the/-*]

dip-, adj.

diphthong

diph-thong (dip'θōng, -thōng, dip'-), n. 1. *Phonet.* an unsegmentable, gliding speech sound varying continuously in phonetic quality but held to be a single sound or phoneme as the *oi*-sound of *toy* or *boil*. 2. (not in technical use) a. a digraph, as the *ea* of *meat*. b. a ligature, as *z*. [*< LL diphthong(us) < Gk diphthongos, lit., having two sounds (di- + phthongos voice, sound)*] —diph-thon-gal (dip'θōng'gəl, -thōng'/-, dip-), adj.

diph-thong-ize (dip'θōng iz', -giz', -thōng-, dip'-), v.t., v.i., -ized, -is-ing. Chiefly Brit. diphthongize. —diph'-thong-i-sa-tion, n.

diph-thong-ize (dip'θōng iz', -giz', -thōng-, dip'-), v., -ized, -iz-ing. *Phonet.* —v.t. 1. to change into or pronounce as a diphthong. —v.i. 2. to become a diphthong. —diph'-thong-i-za-tion, n.

diph'y-o-dont (dip'ē ə dont'), adj. Zool. having two successive sets of teeth, as most mammals. [*< Gk diphys(ē) double, twofold (di- + phye growth, nature < phyein to produce, grow) + -odont]* —dip'yo-dont, adj.

dipl-, 1. diplomat. 2. diplomatic.

dip-plex (di'plex), adj. pertaining to or noting a telegraphic or telephonic system permitting the sending or receiving of two signals or messages simultaneously. [di- + -plex, modeled on *duplex*]

diplo-, a combining form meaning "double," "in pairs": *diplococcus*. [*< Gk, comb. form of diplōos twofold*]

dip-lo-bla-stic (dip'lō bla-stik), adj. having two germ layers, the ectoderm and endoderm, as the embryos of sponges and coelenterates.

dip-lo-co-cus (dip'lō kok'sis), n., pl. -coc-ci (-kok'si). Bacteriol. any of several spherical bacteria occurring in pairs, as *Diplococcus pneumoniae*. [*< NL*]

dip-lo-plod-o-cus (di plō'plō kəs), n., pl. -cus-es. a huge, herbivorous dinosaur of the genus *Diplodocus*, from the upper Jurassic period of western North America, growing to a length of about 87 feet. [*< NL = diplo- DIPLO- + Gk dokē beam, bar, shaft*]

dip-lo-ē (dip'lō ē/), n. Anat. the cancellate bony tissue between the hard inner and outer walls of the bones of the cranium. [*< Gk: a fold < diplōos DIPLO-*] —dip-lo-ic (di plō'ik), dip-lo-et-ic (dip'lō et'ik), adj.

diploid (dip'lōid), adj. 1. double; twofold. 2. Biol. having two similar complements of chromosomes. —n. 3. Biol. an organism or cell having double the haploid number of chromosomes. 4. Crystall. a solid belonging to the isometric system and having 24 trapezoidal planes. —dip-loi/dic, adj.

diplo-ma (dip'lō mā/), n., pl. -mas, -ma-ta (-mā tā), v., -maed, -ma-ing. —n. 1. a document given by an educational institution conferring a degree on a person or certifying his satisfactory completion of a course of study. 2. a document conferring some honor, privilege, or power. 3. a public or official document, esp. one of historical interest. —v.t. 4. to furnish with a diploma. [*< L: a letter of recommendation, an official document < Gk: a letter folded double = diplō(os) DIPLO- + -ma n. suffix*]

diplo-ma-cy (di plō'mā sē), n. 1. the conduct by government officials of negotiations and other relations between nations. 2. the art or science of conducting such negotiations. 3. skill in managing negotiations, handling people, etc., so that there is little or no ill will; tact. [*< F diplomatie (with i pronounced as s)*]

diplo-mat (dip'lō mat'), n. 1. a person employed by a national government to conduct official negotiations and maintain political, economic, and social relations with another country or countries. 2. a person who is tactful and skillful in managing a delicate situation, handling people, etc. [*< F diplomate, back formation from diplomatiqe DIPLOMATIC*]

diplo-mate (dip'lō mat'), n. a person who has received a diploma, esp. a doctor, engineer, etc., who has been certified as a specialist by a board within his profession. [DIPLOM(A) + -ATE¹]

diplo-mat-ic (dip'lō mat'ik), adj. 1. of, pertaining to, or engaged in diplomacy; diplomatic officials; diplomatic immunity. 2. skilled in diplomacy; tactful. 3. of or pertaining to diplomats: a diplomatic edition of a text. [*< F diplomatiqe < NL diplōmaticus = L diplōmat(s. of diploma) DIPLOMA + -icus -ic*] —dip'lo-mat/i-cal-ly, adv.

diplo-mat'ic corps, the entire body of diplomats accredited to and resident at a capital or court.

diplo-mat'ic immu/nity, exemption from taxation, arrest, customs duties, etc., enjoyed by diplomatic officials and their dependents under international law.

diplo-mat'ics (dip'lō mat'iks), n. (*construed as sing.*) the science of deciphering old official documents and of determining their authenticity.

diplo-ma-tist (di plō'mā tist), n. Chiefly Brit. a diplomat [DIPLOMAT(IC) + -IST]

diplo-pia (di plō'pē ə), n. Ophthalm. a pathological condition of vision in which a single object appears double (opposed to *happlopia*). [*< NL*] —diplop-ic (di plōp'ik), adj.

diplo-pod (dip'lō pod'), adj. 1. belonging or pertaining to the *Diplopoda*. —n. 2. any arthropod of the class *Diplopoda*, comprising the millipedes. [*< NL Diplopoda*. See DIPLO-, -POD]

diplo-sis (di plō'sis), n. Biol. the doubling of the chromosome number by the union of the haploid sets in the union of gametes. [*< Gk diplōsis a doubling = dipl(oun) (to) double (< diplōos diplo- + -osis -osis)*]

dip-no-an (dip'nō ən), adj. 1. belonging or pertaining to the group *Dipnot*, comprising the lungfishes. —n. 2. a dipnoan fish. [*< NL Dipnot(i) name of the class, n. use of pl. of dipnous (adj.) (< Gk dipno(os) double-breathing: di- + pno(ē) breathing, breath, air < pnein to breathe) + -AN*]

dip-o-dy (dip'a dē), n., pl. -dies. Pros. a group of two feet, esp. in accentual verse, in which one of the two accented syllables bears primary stress and the other bears secondary stress. [*< LL dipodia < Gk: the quality of having two feet = dipod(s. of dipous) two-footed (see DI-1, -POD) + -ia -y*] —dipod-ic (di pod'ik), adj.

di-pole (di'pōl/'), n. 1. Physics. Elect. a pair of electric act, able, dare, art; ebb, equal; if, ice; hot, over, order; oil; book; ooze; out; up, urge; a = a as in alone; chief; sing; shoe; thin; that; z̄ as in measure; ə as in button (but'ən), fire (fir'). See the full key inside the front cover.

direct action

point charges or magnetic poles of equal magnitude and opposite signs, separated by an infinitesimal distance. 2. *Physical Chem.* a molecule in which the centroid of the positive charges is different from the centroid of the negative charges. 3. Also called *di/pole anten/na*. *Radio, Television.* an antenna of a transmitter or receiver consisting of two equal rods extending in opposite directions. [DI-1 + POLE²] —di-po/lar, adj.

dip-per (dip'ər), n. 1. a person or thing that dips. 2. a cuplike container with a long, straight handle, used for dipping liquids. 3. (cap.) Astron. a. Also called Big Dipper, the group of seven bright stars in Ursa Major resembling such a vessel in outline. b. Also called Little Dipper, a similar group in Ursa Minor. 4. any of various diving birds, esp. the water ouzels. [ME: diving bird]

dip-py (dip'ē), adj., -pi-er, -pi-est. *Slang.* mad; foolish; silly. [?]

dip-so-ma-ni-a (dip'sə mā'nē ə), n. an irresistible, typically periodic, craving for intoxicating drink. [*< NL < Gk dips(a) thirst + -o -o + mania -MANIA*]

dip-so-ma-ni-a (dip'sə mā'nē ak'), n. a person with an abnormal, irresistible, and insatiable craving for liquor. —dip-so-ma-ni-a-cal (dip'sə mā'nē kəl), adj. —Syn. See drunkard.

dip't (dip't), v. *Archaic.* pt. of dip¹.

Dip-te-r-a (dip'tər ə, -tra), n. 1. (*italics*) the order comprising the dipterous insects. 2. (*i.c.*) pl. of dipteron. [*< NL < Gk neut. pl. of dipteros two-winged; see DIPTEROUS*]

dip-ter-an (dip'tər ən), adj. 1. dipterous (def. 1). —n. 2. a dipterous insect.

dip-ter-o-car-pa-ceous (dip'tə rō kär pā'shəs), adj. belonging to the *Dipterocarpaceae*, a family of trees, chiefly of tropical Asia. [*< NL Dipterocharpace(a)e (Dipterocarpus) (see DIPTERA, -O-, -CARP-) + -aceae -ACEAE) + -ous*]

dip-ter-on (dip'tə rōn'), n., pl. -ter-a (-tər ə). a dipterous insect: a fly. [*< Gk, neut. of dipteros; see DIPTEROUS*]

dip-ter-ous (dip'tər əs), adj. 1. Entomol. belonging or pertaining to the order *Diptera*, comprising the houseflies, mosquitoes, gnats, etc., characterized typically by a single, anterior pair of membranous wings with the posterior pair reduced to small, knobbed structures. 2. Bot. having two winglike appendages, as seeds, stems, or the like. [*< NL dipter(us) < Gk dipteros two-winged. See DI-1, -PTEROUS*]

dip-tych (dip'tik), n. 1. a hinged two-leaved tablet used in ancient times for writing on with a stylus. 2. a pair of pictures or carvings on two panels, usually hinged together. [*< LL diptych(a) writing tablet with two leaves < Gk, neut. pl. of diptychos folded together = di- + di-1 + ptych(ē) a fold (< ptysssein to fold) + -a neut. pl. ending*]

Di-rac (di'rāk'), n. Paul Adrien Maurice (dī'rā'ən), born 1902, English physicist; Nobel prize 1933.

Di-rae (di'rē), n. pl. Rom. Myth. Furiae.

dire (di're), adj., dir-er, dir-est. 1. causing or involving great fear or suffering; dreadful; terrible: a dire calamity. 2. indicating misfortune or disaster: a dire prediction. 3. urgent; desperate: in dire need of food. [*< L dir(us) fearful, unlucky*] —dire'ly, adv. —dire'ness, n.

di-rec-t (di rek't', di-), v.t. 1. to guide by advice, helpful information, instruction, etc. 2. to regulate the course of; control. 3. to administer; manage; supervise: *He directs the affairs of the company*. 4. to give authoritative instructions to; command; order or ordain (something): *I directed him to leave the room*. 5. to serve as director for (a musical work, play, motion picture, etc.). 6. to tell or show (a person) the way to a place; guide. 7. to aim or send toward a place or object: *to direct radio waves around the globe*. 8. to cause to move, act, or work toward a given end or result (often fol. by to or toward): *He directed his energies toward the accomplishment of the work*. 9. to address (words, a remark, etc.) to a person or persons. 10. to mark (a letter, package, etc.) with the name and address of the intended recipient. —v.i. 11. to act as a guide. 12. to give commands or orders. 13. to serve as the director of a play, orchestra, etc. —adj. 14. proceeding in a straight line or by the shortest course: a direct route. 15. proceeding in an unbroken line of descent: a direct descendant. 16. Math. (of a proportion) containing terms of which an increase (or decrease) in one results in an increase (or decrease) in another: a term is said to be in direct proportion to another term if one increases (or decreases) as the other increases (or decreases). 17. personal or immediate: direct contact with the voters; direct exposure to a disease. 18. straightforward; frank; candid. 19. absolute; exact: the direct opposite. 20. consisting exactly of the words originally used: direct quotation. 21. Govt. of or by action of voters, which takes effect without any intervening agency such as representatives. 22. inevitable; consequential: a direct result of political action. 23. allocated for or arising from a particular known agency, process, job, etc.: *The new machine was listed by the accountant as a direct cost*. 24. Elect. of or pertaining to direct current. 25. Astron. a. moving in an orbit in the same direction as the earth in its revolution round the sun. b. appearing to move on the celestial sphere in the direction of the natural order of the signs of the zodiac, from west to east. Cf. retrograde (def. 4). 26. (of dye colors) working without the use of a mordant; substantive. —adv. 27. in a direct manner; directly; straight: *Answer me directly*. [ME direct(en) < L direct(us) made straight (ptp. of dirigere to arrange) = di- + di-1 + rect- (perf. s. of regere to guide) + -t(us) ptp. suffix] —di-rec'tness, n.

—Syn. 1. See guide. 4. DIRECT, ORDER, COMMAND mean to issue instructions. DIRECT suggests also giving explanations or advice; the emphasis is not on the authority of the director, but on steps necessary for the accomplishing of a purpose. ORDER connotes a personal relationship, in which a person in a superior position imperatively instructs a subordinate (or subordinates) to do something. COMMAND, less personal and, often, less specific in detail, suggests greater formality and, sometimes, a more fixed authority on the part of the superior. 18. open, sincere, outspoken. —Ant. 14. devious, roundabout.

direct' ac/tion, any action seeking to achieve a result